

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.73.House
73rd Congress

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 73rd Congress
Date [inclusive]	1933-1934
Extent	530.75 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Records of Legislative Proceedings

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1933-1934

Minute Book and Journals 1933-1934 4.0 Cubic feet (23 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute book and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (73A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (73A-A2); minute book, 2d session (73A-A3); and legislative journal, 2d session (73A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1933-1934 18.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include thirty-five volumes of original House bills (73A-B1); original House joint resolutions (73A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (73A-B3); House simple resolutions (73A-B4); House orders (73A-B5); desk copies of House bills passed (73A-B6); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (73A-B7); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (73A-B8); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (73A-B9); engrossed House bills (73A-B10); engrossed House joint resolutions (73A-B11); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (73A-B12); desk copies of House bills tabled (73A-B13); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled (73A-B14); and desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (73A-B15).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 73A-B5, which is arranged chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1933-1934 2.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (73A-C1); Senate joint resolutions passed (73A-C2); Senate concurrent resolution agreed to (73A-C3); engrossed Senate bills (73A-C4); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (73A-C5); engrossed Senate concurrent resolution (73A-C6); Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (73A-C7); and notifications of Senate agreement to House amendments or to conference committee reports on legislation which originated in the Senate (73A-C8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1933-1934**Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions include the following committees: Committee on Agriculture (73A-D1); Committee on the Civil Service (73A-D2); Committee on Claims (73A-D3); Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures (73A-D4); Committee on the District of Columbia (73A-D5); Committee on Education (73A-D6); Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress (73A-D7); Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (73A-D8); Committee on Flood Control (73A-D9); Committee on Foreign Affairs (73A-D10); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (73A-D11); Committee on Indian Affairs (73A-D12); Committee on Insular Affairs (73A-D13); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (73A-D14); Committee on Invalid Pensions (73A-D15); Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation (73A-D16); Committee on the Judiciary (73A-D17); Committee on Labor (73A-D18); Committee on the Library (73A-D19); Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries (73A-D20); Committee on Military Affairs (73A-D21); Committee on Mines and Mining (73A-D22); Committee on Naval Affairs (73A-D23); Committee on Patents (73A-D24); Committee on Pensions (73A-D25); Committee on

Committee Reports

the Post Office and Post Roads (73A–D26); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (73A–D27); Committee on Public Lands (73A–D28); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (73A–D29); Committee on Roads (73A–D30); Committee on the Territories (73A–D31); Committee on War Claims (73A–D32); Committee on Ways and Means (73A–D33); Committee on the Census (73A–D34); and Committee on Printing (73A–D35).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 73A–D3, 73A–D15, 73A–D21, 73A–D25, and 73A–D32, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Committee Reports 1933-1934 9.0 Cubic feet (38 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (73A–E1); and 2d session (73A–E2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1933-1934

Committee on Agriculture 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and

Committees

marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture document various subjects (73A–F1.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture include the Bureau of Biological Survey (73A–H1.1); cattle (73A–H1.2); crop production loans (73A–H2.3); curtailment of cotton production (73A–H1.4); dairy industry (73A–H1.5); domestic allotment plan (73A–H1.6); farm relief measures (73A–H1.7); Federal Farm Board (73A–H1.8); field stations (73A–H1.9); grasshopper pest (73A–H1.10); packers and stockyards (73A–H1.11); price fixing of agricultural products (73A–H1.12); Pure Food Act (73A–H1.13); refinancing of farm mortgages (73A–H1.14); reforestation (73A–H1.15); sugar (73A–H1.16); tax on farm commodities (73A–H1.17); wildlife (73A–H1.18); and various subjects (73A–H1.19).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include correspondence together with index (73A–F2.1); and various subjects (73A–F2.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations include additional aid for non-federal public works (73A–H2.1); compulsory retirement of government employees after 30 years of service (73A–H2.2); continuance of the Civil Works Administration program of reemployment (73A–H2.3); emergency aid to public schools (73A–H2.4); establishment of subsistence homesteads (73A–H2.5); national defense preparations and organization (73A–H2.6); payment of adjusted compensation certificates (73A–H2.7); postal employees (73A–H2.8); public health and public health research (73A–H2.9); repeal of the prohibition law (73A–H2.10); restoration of funds to the National Guard (73A–H2.11); restoration of benefits to war-disabled veterans (73A–H2.12); restoration of basic pay levels and pay cuts to federal employees (73A–H2.13); restoration of pensions, hospitalization, and care to Spanish-American War veterans, nurses, and their dependents (73A–H2.14); use of granite in the construction of government buildings (73A–H2.15); and various subjects (73A–H2.16).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Civil Service 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Civil Service, which had previously been the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, was established in 1924. The committee had jurisdiction over matters relating to the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Efficiency, and alleged violations of civil service law, and it reported legislation relating to the repeal of the tenure of office act. The committee kept its name and jurisdiction until 1946, when the committee was merged into the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Civil Service include a docket volume, 72d Congress, 1st session, to 74th Congress, 2d session (72A–F3.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Claims 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a docket volume (73A–F4.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1933-1934**Biographical/Historical note**

In 1864 the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures was established, and in 1867, the name was shortened to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Its jurisdiction included the subjects listed in its name: coinage, weights, and measures. The coinage part of the jurisdiction referred to defining and fixing of standards of value and the regulation of coinage and exchange, including the coinage of silver and the purchase of bullion, the exchange of gold coins for gold bars, the subject of mutilated coins, and the coinage of souvenir and commemorative coins. The committee's jurisdiction also encompassed legislation related to mints and assay offices and the establishment of legal standards of value in the insular possessions. The weights and measures part of the jurisdiction included legislation to establish a national standardization bureau and the standardization of various weights, measures, packing, and grading techniques used in interstate commerce. The part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures relating to stabilization of the currency was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee in 1921. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the coinage part of its jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and the weights and measures jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1933-1934**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document various subjects (73A–F5.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document the remonetization of silver (73A–H3.1); restoration of the bimetallic monetary system (73A–H3.2); revaluation of the gold ounce (73A–H3.3); and various subjects (73A–H3.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Elections No. 1 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the contested election cases of Lloyd Ellis v. Lloyd Thurston, Iowa (73A–F6.1); Fiorello H. La Guardia v. James J.

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Lanzetta, New York (73A–F6.2); O. B. Lovette v. B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee (73A–F6.3); James McAndrews v. Fred A. Britten, Illinois (73A–F6.4); and Albert C. Tipton v. B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee (73A–F6.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Britten, Frederick Albert, 1871-1946
- La Guardia, Fiorello Henry, 1882-1947
- Lanzetta, James Joseph, 1894-1956
- Lovette, Oscar Byrd, 1871-1934
- McAndrews, James, 1862-1942
- Reece, Brazilla Carroll, 1889-1961
- Thurston, Lloyd, 1880-1970

Committee on Elections No. 2 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committees

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include the contested election cases of Claude Chandler v. George Burnham, California (73A–F7.1), and Annie E. Felix v. Michael J. Muldowney, Pennsylvania (73A–F7.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 69th to 74th Congresses (69A–F11.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Burnham, George, 1868-1939
- Muldowney, Michael Joseph, 1889-1947

Committee on Elections No. 3 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committees

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of Charles Bowles v. John Dingell, Michigan (73A–F8.1); Ralph O. Brewster v. J. G. Utterback, Maine (73A–F8.2); John J. Casey v. C. Murray Turpin, Pennsylvania (73A–F8.3); William C. Fox v. William L. Higgins, Connecticut (73A–F8.4); Bolivar E. Kemp v. J. Y. Sanders, Jr., Louisiana (73A–F8.5); L. G. Reese v. Russell Ellzey, Mississippi (73A–F8.6); John J. Shanahan v. James M. Beck, Pennsylvania (73A–F8.7); and Charles H. Weber v. James Simpson, Jr., Illinois (73A–F8.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Beck, James Montgomery, 1861–1936
- Brewster, Ralph Owen, 1888-1961
- Casey, John Joseph, 1875-1929
- Dingell, John David, 1894-1955
- Ellzey, Lawrence Russell, 1891-1977
- Higgins, William Lincoln, 1867-1951
- Kemp, Bolivar Edwards, 1871-1933
- Sanders, Jared Young, Jr., 1892-1960
- Simpson, James, Jr., 1905-1960
- Turpin, Charles Murray, 1878-1946
- Utterback, John Gregg, 1872-1955

Committees

Committee on Enrolled Bills 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The House standing Committee on Enrolled Bills was a result of the dissolution of the old Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills was established on July 27, 1789, with the responsibility for the enrollment of engrossed bills. In 1876 the joint rules of Congress were allowed to lapse, and although the committee continued to be referred to as a "joint committee," it consisted thereafter of a separate committee in each house, each supervising the enrolling of bills originated in its own house. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, the functions of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were incorporated into those of the House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Enrolled Bills document various subjects (73A–F9.1). There is also a volume relating to the enrollment of bills and resolutions (73A–F9.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department was created on December 5, 1927, to replace the 11 expenditures committees that were terminated at that time. Much of the work of the committee was accomplished by its subcommittees.

Committees

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include executive communications (73A–F10.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; and messages of the President transmitting Executive Orders (73A–F10.2), arranged numerically by House Document.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Flood Control 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Flood Control was authorized February 3, 1916, early in the 64th Congress, and was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to flood control. In the previous two Congresses such flood control matters had been entirely under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and some flood control issues had been in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River before that committee was abolished in 1911. The Committee on Flood Control was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Flood Control document various subjects (73A–F11.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Flood Control document federal funds to supplement the appropriation of the state of New York for river and flood control work (73A-H4.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American

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National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document various subjects (73A–F12.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document defaulting debtor nations (73A–H5.1); ratification of the treaty with Canada concerning the St. Lawrence Waterway (73A–H5.2); Russia, U.S.S.R. (73A–H5.3); treatment of Jews in Germany (73A–H5.4); U. S. membership in the League of Nations and the World Court (73A–H5.5); and various subjects (73A–H5.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Congress did little before 1860 to regulate immigration, which had traditionally been controlled by the colonies and then the states. After the Civil War, when the issues of States rights had been clarified and the need for a uniform immigration and naturalization system had become more apparent, the federal government began to build a system to regulate these areas. The jurisdiction included regulatory measures to restrict immigration, such as literacy tests, head taxes, racial and country-of-origin quotas, money-in-pocket tests, and professional and skills criteria. The committee reported legislation restricting immigration of certain classes of persons--such as Chinese, Japanese, contract laborers, anarchists, dependents, mental defectives, illiterates, paupers, and criminals--and naturalization legislation affecting classes of persons such as aliens who had served in the military during wartime, women married to U.S. citizens, and persons of particular nationalities. The complex regulatory system that was thus constructed was the source of a large number of requests for private legislation designed to provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include correspondence (73A–F13.1); deportation of alien seamen (73A–F13.2); and various subjects (73A–F13.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document various subjects (73A–H6.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

On December 8, 1899, the House established the Committee on Insular Affairs to consider "all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba." The Committee on Insular Affairs reported legislation concerning civil governments for each of the insular possessions. The committee also reported legislation concerning the clarification of citizenship status of inhabitants of the islands, ratification and confirmation of actions of the Philippine and Puerto Rican legislatures, matters relating to public works, harbor improvements, wharves, roads, railways, telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs document the Philippine Islands (73A–F14.1); Puerto Rico (73A–F14.2); and the Virgin Islands (73A–F14.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs document various subjects (73A–H7.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges;

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regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include executive communications (73A–F14.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; and investigation of holding companies and companies engaged in telephone, telegraph, cable, and related operations (73A–F15.2), arranged alphabetically by company. There is also a volume of minutes (73A–F15.3); and two docket volumes (73A–F15.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway (73A–H8.1); motion pictures (73A–H8.2); oil (73A–H8.3); pure food and drugs (73A–H8.4); radio and wire communication (73A–H8.5); rail and nonrail carriers (73A–H8.6); regulation of commerce in firearms (73A–H8.7); retirement system for railroad employees (73A–H8.8); security exchange regulation (73A–H8.9); 30-hour workweek (73A–H8.10); and various subjects (73A–H8.11).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (73A–F16.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, which had previously been the Committee on the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, was created in 1924. The committee exercised jurisdiction

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over irrigation projects generally, including the preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects; authorization of interstate compacts and agreements regarding irrigation projects; disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects, and subjects pertaining to the reclamation of lands. In 1946, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation document various subjects (73A–H9.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Judiciary 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights,

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and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include complaints and criticism relating to courts and court officers (73A-F17.1), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; and various subjects (73A-F17.2). There is also a volume of minutes (73A-F17.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include alien representation (73A-H10.1); antilynching legislation (73A-H10.2); bankruptcy (73A-H10.3); birth control (73A-H10.4); communism and seditious propaganda (73A-H10.5); jurisdiction in public-utility legislation (73A-H10.6); 30-hour workweek (73A-H10.7); and various subjects (73A-H10.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Labor 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Labor was created in 1883, when its jurisdiction was removed from the old Education and Labor Committee and two separate committees were created. Despite the establishment of a committee devoted entirely to labor issues, little significant labor legislation was passed before the depression of the 1930s. The committee's jurisdiction included the wages and hours of labor; the arbitration of labor difficulties; the use of convict labor, alien labor, contract labor, and military labor in competition with "honest labor"; and the conditions of laborers employed in Government service. The committee considered methods of directing the work of Federal employees, including the use of the Taylor System of shop management and problems relating to child and woman labor; it also investigated such labor-related subjects as conditions in city slums and conditions of blacks in America and of saleswomen in the District of Columbia.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Labor document various subjects (73A–H11.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Library 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document the Botanical Gardens (73A–F18.1); various subjects (73A–F18.2); and unbound minutes (73A–F18.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document various subjects (73A–H12.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring, licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries document various subjects (73A–F19.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries document the issuance of

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licenses for radio broadcasting to educational, religious, agricultural, labor, cooperative, and similar nonprofit associations (73A–H13.1); Jehovah’s Witnesses (73A–H13.2); and various subjects (73A–H13.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Military Affairs 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

See the separate finding aid for the Records of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives Relating to an Investigation of the War Department.

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Mines and Mining was created on December 19, 1865, for consideration of subjects relating to mining interests. It exercised jurisdiction over the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the establishment of mining schools and mining experimental stations, mineral land laws, the welfare of men working in mines, mining debris, relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of war, the mining of radium ore, and the Government's fuel yards in the District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining document various subjects (73A–F20.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining document various subjects (73A–H14.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs include the expansion of the Navy (73A-H15.1); frigate "Constitution" (73A-H15.2); reduction of armament (73A-H15.3); transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department (73A-H15.4); and various subjects (73A-H15.5).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Patents 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation, usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents document various subjects (73A–F21.1). There is also a volume of minutes, 70th Congress, 1st session, to 74th Congress, 2d session (70A–F25.2); and a docket volume, 66th to 73d Congresses (66A–F30.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include various subjects (73A–F22.1); and a docket volume (73A–F22.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document airmail service (73A–H16.1); commemorative stamps (73A–H16.2); curtailment of service and employment in the Post Office Department (73A–H16.3); mail carriers (73A–H16.4); payless furloughs for postal workers (73A–H16.5); postal rates (73A–H16. 6); postal-savings system (73A–H16.7); and substitute postal employees (73A–H16.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Printing: 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Printing was established in 1846 and its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation or orders involving printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO). Jurisdiction also occasionally included the pay of its employees; the letting of contracts; procurement of suitable paper; control of the arrangement, style, bulk, and indexing of the "Congressional Record"; and supervision of the printing of the "Congressional Directory." The committee reported bills and resolutions regarding the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, including the annual reports of executive agencies, bureaus, and commissions; messages of the President; special scientific studies and reports; public health reports and statements; historical documentary publications such as the "Territorial Papers of the United States"; and hearings of congressional committees. The Committee on Printing acted as a standing committee of the House until 1947 when it was incorporated into the House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Printing document various subjects (73A–F23.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Printing document various subjects (73A–H17.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committees

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (73A–F24.1). There is also a volume of minutes (73A–F24.2); and a docket volume (73A–F24.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (73A–H18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Lands 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and

Committees

administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands document various subjects (73A–H19.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was authorized early in the 48th Congress in December 1883. The committee was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to the improvements of rivers and harbors and had the responsibility of reporting the river and harbor bill, which previously had been handled by the Committee on Commerce. The committee's jurisdiction changed over time. When the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was terminated in 1911, its responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The subject of flood control was removed from the committee's authority in 1916 and assigned to the new Committee on Flood Control. After 1920 the committee could no longer report appropriation bills for rivers and harbors and its legislative authority was limited to reporting only bills that authorized improvements

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to rivers and harbors. These shifts in authority still left many subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. These included improvement of watersheds and dams thereon, construction of locks on navigable streams, construction and maintenance of equipment for river improvements, erosion of banks on navigable streams, pollution of navigable waters, intrastate inland waterways, and navigation of international boundary streams. The committee was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (73A–F25.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (73A–H20.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Roads 1933-1934

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Roads was created in 1913 with jurisdiction over matters relating "to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefore." The statement outlining the committee's jurisdiction contained the proviso that measures for specific roads could not be included in bills for general legislation, nor could any bill relating to a specific road "embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road." During the first decade of its existence, the committee reported bills authorizing aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads, and with the 1921 Federal Highway Act in the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was disbanded and its jurisdiction included in those of the new Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads include a twelve-volume report on the Inter-American Highway by the Bureau of Public Roads (73A-F26.1); and various subjects (73A-F26.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Territories 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and

Committees

homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document Hawaii (73A–F27.1); and various subjects (73A–F27.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 70th Congress, 1st session, to 75th Congress, 2d session (70A–F31.2); and a docket volume, 66th to 75th Congresses (66A–F37.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Ways and Means 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document revenue revision (73A–F28.1); tariff (73A–F28.2); and various subjects (73A–F28.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means include adjusted compensation certificates—bonus (73A–H21.1); alcohol for industrial uses (73A–H21.2); candy (73A–H21.3); Civil Works Administration (73A–H21.4); tax on coconut oil (73A–H21.5); farm indebtedness (73A–H21.6); fats and oils (73A–H21.7); gasoline (73A–H21.8); liquor tax (73A–H21.9); national lottery (73A–H21.10); National Recovery Act (73A–H21.11); oil tariff (73A–H21.12); postage (73A–H21.13); Presidential New Deal program (73A–H21.14); retirement of government employees (73A–H21.15); revenue act (73A–H21.16); sales tax (73A–H21.17); tariff act (73A–H21.18); trade agreements (73A–H21.19); unemployment insurance (73A–H21.20); and various subjects (73A–H21.21).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

Before 1924, the Committees on Pensions and on Invalid Pensions had dealt with the pension problems of individual veterans, and the Ways and Means Committee had been responsible for writing the majority of the legislation relating to veterans. All three of the committees continued to exist after the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee was created. In 1947 the World War Veterans Legislation Committee was renamed Veterans' Affairs, and its jurisdiction expanded to include the subjects that had been referred to the committees on Pensions and Invalid Pensions which were abolished under the reorganization of that year.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation document various subjects (73A–F29.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation document the American Legion's 4-point program of rehabilitation (73A–H22.1); immediate payment of adjusted compensation due veterans (73A–H22.2); restoration of benefits to disabled veterans (73A–H22.3); restoration of pensions, hospitalization, and care to Spanish-American War veterans and nurses (73A–H22.4); and various subjects (72A–H22.5).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Joint Committee to Investigate Dirigible Disasters 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Joint Committee to Investigate Dirigible Disasters was created by H. Con. Res. 15, 73d Cong., to investigate the cause of the "Akron" disaster and the wrecks of other Army and Navy dirigibles and to determine responsibility. The committee was also directed to inquire generally into the question of the utility of dirigibles in military and naval establishments and make recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives regarding their future use. Its final report was submitted on June 14, 1933 (S. Doc. 75, 73d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 9748).

Scope and Contents note

A separate finding aid for the Joint Committee's records is available.

Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources 1933-1934

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources include printed copies of House and Senate bills, accompanied by related correspondence with Members of Congress, federal and state agencies, private groups, and individual citizens. These touch upon such topics as wildlife and migratory bird refuges, construction of certain public works, conservation of fishery resources, and the acquisition of additional land for national parks. Also included is correspondence on more general subjects, memorandums, published materials relating to conservation, and drafts and copies of committee reports. Records relating to the committee hearings include correspondence with federal and state agencies in preparation for the hearings, correspondence with witnesses after the hearings, lists of witnesses and the topics to be discussed

Committees

during the hearings, and the published transcripts of committee hearings. There are committee minutes; copies of speeches by A. Willis Robertson, chairman of the committee; clippings from the "Congressional Record"; and correspondence from citizens requesting copies of the published hearings and reports. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Robertson, Absalom Willis, 1887-1971

Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized to Investigate Nazi Propaganda and Other Propaganda Activities 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized To Investigate Nazi Propaganda and Certain Other Propaganda Activities (73A-F30.1), forerunner of the Committee on Un-American Activities, was created pursuant to House Resolution 198, 73d Cong., adopted on March 20, 1934. The committee was established in reaction to the overthrow of a number of established foreign governments in favor of communist or fascist systems and reflected concern that foreign propaganda might subvert the U.S. Constitution. Accordingly, the committee was established to ascertain information on how foreign subversive propaganda entered the U.S. and the organizations that were spreading it, as well as to suggest legislation to remedy the situation. The committee submitted its report on February 15, 1935 (H. Rept. 153, 74th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 9890).

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers on the Special Committee on Un-American Activities Authorized to Investigate Nazi Propaganda and Other Propaganda Activities include correspondence, investigative reports, press reports, drafts of the committee report, printed resolutions pertaining to the committee or related topics, and vouchers and other administrative documents. There are also transcripts of both public and executive hearings, exhibits, subpoenas, memorandums, reference materials, and copies of domestic and foreign publications circulated in the United States. Records obtained by the committee from the files of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts of America, are also included; they consist of correspondence concerning personal matters and his activities as a writer, as well as correspondence and other records concerning the organization and administration of the Silver Shirts. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations 1933-1934

Biographical/Historical note

On June 15, 1934, the House established the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations. The role of the committee was to investigate the methods, activities, and practices of real estate "reorganization" or "bondholders" committees and to make recommendations for corrective legislation. The 1935 reauthorization of the investigation directed the committee to request the appropriate federal agency to assign attorneys or agents to the committee whenever a possible violation of federal law was discovered. Later the scope of the investigation broadened to include an investigation of receivers' and lawyers' fees, and court appearances by committee members to furnish evidence in connection with reorganization proceedings. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois served as chairman throughout the life of the committee.

Committee Papers 1933-1934

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations reflect the work of the committee's Washington, DC, office and field offices

Originals of Printed House Documents

in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The records of each office remain as a separate unit except for the records of the Milwaukee office, which are interfiled with those from Washington, DC. Among the records are correspondence between the field offices and the Washington, DC, office, general correspondence, investigative reports, memorandums, and work papers. There are responses to the questionnaires submitted by bondholders protective committees, banks, attorneys, real estate agents, receivers of defaulted mortgages and bonds, and others, as well as copies of deposit agreements, balance sheets, statements of profits and losses, prospectuses, and reorganization plans. Records relating to various legislative proposals include copies of printed bills and resolutions with related drafts, analytical memorandums, amendments, and work papers. Other records include transcripts of testimony, depositions, drafts of the committee reports, and related work papers. There are also press releases, drafts of speeches by Adolph J. Sabath, newspaper clippings, subpoenas, and committee personnel and financial records. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Sabath, Adolph Joachim, 1866-1952

Originals of Printed House Documents 1933-1934 11.0 Cubic feet (35 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Original House documents are from the 1st session (73A–G1) and 2d session (73A–G2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records

Election Records 1933-1934 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (73A-J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Other Records 1933-1934 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include a volume of roll calls (73A-K1), arranged chronologically; motions to discharge committees from consideration of bills (73A-K2), arranged chronologically; papers relating to the ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution (73A-K3), arranged alphabetically by state;. a publication of the State Department entitled "Ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" (73A-K4); and various papers (73A-K5), arranged by subject.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1933-1934**Impeachment of Harold Louderback 1933-1934 0.02 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Harold Louderback, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (73A-A1). For other records relating to impeachment of Judge Louderback, see entry 72B-B1.

Impeachment of Halstead L. Ritter

Impeachment of Halstead L. Ritter 1933-1934 0.25 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Halstead L. Ritter, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (73B–B1). For other records relating to impeachment of Judge Ritter, see entry 74B–A1.

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1933-1934**Record Books 1933-1934 3.0 Cubic feet (11 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a House bill book (73C–A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent, and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (73C–A2); Senate bill book (73C–A3); individual ledger (73C–A4); register of papers sent to the Senate (73C–A5); register of papers received from the Senate (73C–A6); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (73C–A7); and petition book (73C–A8).

Other Records 1933-1934 0.5 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include monthly reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation submitted to the Clerk of the House pursuant to statutory requirement (73C–B1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.